

The Morning Bulletin

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MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1916.

CANADA'S GREAT NORTH
The recent letting of a contract

for building an additional fifty miles, extending the McArthur

As the great plains of Alberta and Saskatchewan filled up with settlers, the more enterprising began to look for other fields. The Peace River attracted their attention. The accounts of the old travellers of an hundred years ago were looked up, and it was found that in those days the valley was fertile, and desirable for settlement of the region had attracted marked attention. Missionaries, traders, and prospectors of more modern days confirmed the views of the early travellers. Edmonton was the nearest railway point from which to start for the Peace River. The way was long—some 400 miles by the route travelled—and the difficulties were

of 1915 a charter for a branch line from Spirit River to Grande Prairie was granted the McArthur company. The Alberta Legislature gave a guarantee of bonds. In the season of 1915 the grading was completed, the track is now laid and trains running. Grande Prairie, which a year ago was isolated from the world so far as sale of produce was concerned, is now as firm and aggressively on the map as any settlement in the three provinces. The rail distance from Edmonton is 400 miles.

Pouce Coupe prairie and settlement is on the main line route of the E. D. & B. C. on its way to the Spirit River Pass. It is over fifty

her than submit to imprisonment. America he has sent a letter to President Wilson asking that he be deported to Germany, where he could rehabilitate 'himself and give him- to his country.

Mrs. Ed. Miller, West Flamboro, N.J., writes: "I can truthfully say that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have cured me of constipation. I suffered with constipation almost

...as a cure for constipation Dr. Casso's Kidney-Liver Pills stand out, for by their action on the liver they awaken the activity of the organs, cause a good flow of bile, and hence remove the cause of indigestion, for bile is nature's cathartic. The pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all druggists, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Polished hardwood floors for dance
parlor balcony.
Why go camping and carry household
parlor meals, etc., with you, when we
can provide greater facilities for rest
and recreation?
For reservations, rates and other information
write to
H. C. ...
Will open about June 10th.

g. Tea served in sun
responsibilities in pre-
will take all your worry
ed enjoyment.
ormation, apply to
J.M. Mgr.,
Lac La Pêche Inn,
Box 2100, Edmonton.

ANSWERS

liver, kidneys and bowels are kept in healthy activity, for there are no suitable conditions for disease germs to thrive in. Even common colds usually take their start when they weaken the system in a constipated, poisoned condition.

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Will open about June 10th.

J. B. Mgr.
 Lac La Piche Inn,
 Box 2100, Edmonton.

We Own and Offer

Will open about June 10th.

100

Mac La Hiche Inn,
Box 2100, Edmonton.

System Was Full of Poison Pain in Side and Back

[illegible]

LAC LA BICHE INN
A thoroughly modern and artistically designed Hotel, picture-
quely situated on the shores of Lac La Biche, Alberta's most
beautiful lake.
LAC LA BICHE INN

[illegible]



Province of Alberta



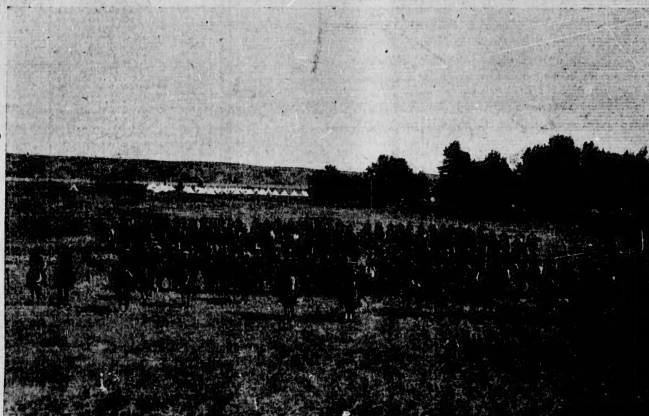
Free Land for Settlers

IN THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT ALONE THERE ARE MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SPLENDID WHEAT, AND MIXED FARMING LANDS, MOST OF WHICH ARE AS YET UNOCCUPIED. WAR CONDITIONS ARE SENDING FARMERS BACK TO THE LAND. THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA PROVIDES ROOM FOR MILLIONS. THE FREE HOMESTEADS NOW AVAILABLE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES PROVIDE EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND ARE ATTRACTING THE BEST CLASS OF SETTLERS FROM EVERY CLIME.



A Call for Men

The Province of Alberta wants men to enlist in the army of agricultural recruits to cultivate the soil. She needs men to increase the production of her food stuffs to feed our soldiers at the front and those in need at home; men who are not afraid to work, and financially able to make good use of the broad acres awaiting development in our great province.



ALBERTA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

ARE TREMENDOUS IN VARIETY AND SCOPE

Lands, timbers, minerals and water powers are only in the infancy of development, providing large increments in value and affording unrestricted opportunity for economical advance of the country.



LIVE STOCK and MIXED FARMING

Though Alberta is well adapted for wheat and other grains, stock raising was the first industry of importance in the development of the Province, and still holds the premier place. The most prosperous are those where wheat farming is carried on in connection with the livestock and dairying industries. Many conditions favorable to the livestock industry are peculiar to Alberta.

NATIVE GRASSES

The rich variety of grasses, abundant water and shelter, dry winter climate are all conditions that insure success. The pasturage produces prime beef equal to the best stall-fed article of Ontario or the Old Country, as is proven by the fact that Alberta grass-fed steers command the highest prices in every market. The grasses are highly nutritive and excellent beef producers, while the wild clovers, vetches and peas are unexcelled for the production of milk.

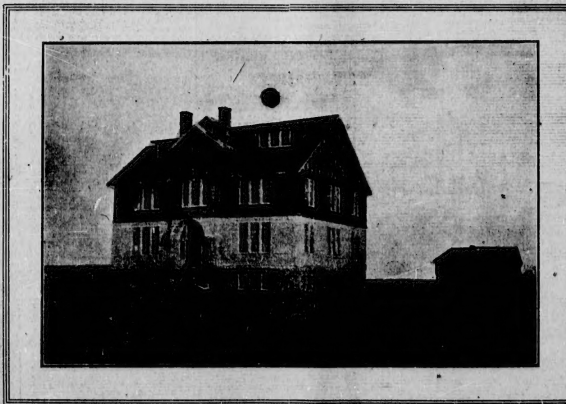


CLIMATE

The Climate of Alberta is unsurpassed for agricultural operations. Good as the soil is, it would never have won the supremacy in grain production were it not for the purity of the air, temperature and equilibrium in precipitation. The cool temperature of the summer nights is the cause of the large relative yields and unexpected quality of the grain. The sunlight is peculiarly bright and intense even in the short days of winter, a phenomenon that has justly won the appellation "Sunny Alberta."

SOIL

The uniform fertility of the Soil of Alberta cannot be exaggerated. It consists of a marly clay subsoil, varying from a few feet on the hills and ridges to a great depth on the plains. Overlaying this is a thick mantle of black or brown vegetable mould, which Professor Shaw, of the Orange Judd Farmer, says, "is worth more than all the mines in the mountains from Alaska to Mexico, and more than all the forests from the United States to the Arctic Sea, vast as they are."



DAIRYING

Within the last five years the dairying industry has become firmly established throughout the province, and the output of the creameries and home dairies is increasing year by year with leaps and bounds. Natural advantages, with technical education along the best scientific lines under government supervision is bound to make Alberta as famous in the production of butter as Denmark and Wisconsin.

Agricultural Schools and Demonstration Farms

Alberta leads in free Agricultural schools and Demonstration Farms based upon a system differing somewhat from that hitherto in vogue in other Canadian Provinces. Schools and farms are being established in different districts, having for their primary object the education of young men and young women who would, after the course, return to the farm. These schools offer a two years' course in Agriculture and Household Science, each term to extend from November to March, five months which constitute the slack period on the farm in the West.

SPIRIT RIVER CITY, THE CENTRE OF FINE AGRICULTURAL TERRITORY

SPIRIT RIVER IS
BECOMING LARGE
IN PUBLIC FAVORBeldom a Day When Stream
of Immigration Slacks to an
Appreciable Extent

The Spirit River district, for many years favorably known for the excellent agricultural possibilities, is at present booming large in public esteem, as the result of the fact that many families are now at the door, and there is seldom a day when the stream of immigration slacks to any appreciable extent. The town is well located in the midst of the district, and the available territory extends from Spirit River, eight miles to the east, to the B.C. boundary, fifty miles to the west; and from the Peace River, fifteen miles south, to Dunsmuir, on the bank of the Spirit River, fifteen miles north. The factor who climbs to Hudson's first, immediately south of the town, scans the landscape for miles in each direction, and sees the well-tilled farms, the magnificent farm buildings, the wide-spread grain fields, and the stretches of prairie, some of it covered with light brush, and the rest only awaiting the plow, all gain some idea of the enthusiasm which grips the early settlers of the district. It is a view that would make the heart of anyone who has allied himself to the "back-to-the-land" movement.

Railway Will Continue

The town is at present the terminus of the main line of the Edmonton, Medicine Hat and B.C. railway. But the announcement has just been made that the railway will this summer be continued to the B.C. boundary, fifty miles farther west, and thus opening up another splendid territory that will be tributary to Spirit River. The distance from Dunsmuir to Spirit River is 150 miles. The branch line to Grande Prairie is fifty miles south of Spirit River, but all trains enter the town, which is destined to be an important railway division point. The old settlement of Spirit River was formerly located four miles to the south-east, the Hudson's Bay and Hudson's Bay made that point a trading centre for many years. Upon the advent of the railway, however, and the placing of a townsite upon the market by the railway company, the business men decided to move to the new location, and now there is a decided center to the community.

A Nine-day Wonder

The tremendous growth of the town in such a short time, is, in fact, one

of the nine-day wonders of the north. Just over four months ago there was not a building on the townsite. Now there are four general stores, three hardware stores, three lumber yards, one drug store, one bank, three hotels, three restaurants, two harness and furniture stores, one meat market, two implement stores, one elevator, a newspaper office, three post-offices, one blacksmith shop, and numerous other places. All of them, too, are prosperous. There is not a single business man who is not optimistic as to the future.

Thousands of dollars have been paid for merchandise during the past few months. Until the beginning of spring, in fact, it seemed to be impossible to secure goods fast enough to meet all the demands. Supplies came from the Waterloo and Vancouver districts, north of the river, and from the Peace (Cape) district to the west, and poured in their orders. It was a revelation to those who previously had had but a hazy idea of the resources of the Spirit River territory.

Setting Up the District

And all this prosperity, happily, is bound to increase in the immediate future. The remaining holdings of the town are being rapidly taken up, and farming sections are pushing further back and breaking up the land. The progressive board of trade of Spirit River is encouraging this movement to the best of its ability, realizing that the prosperity of the town is inseparably connected with the welfare of the surrounding district.

The town was more delighted with the move of Spirit River and its location than J. D. McCarthy himself during his recent visit. "Just that magnificent," he said, as he stood at the rear end of his arable and surveyed the fertile prairie and thought of all that it meant as a contributor to the world's bread basket. The growth of the town, too, surprised him considerably. He looked at store after store, all apparently well stocked and doing well, and then of the Gillespie slaver close to the track, and said he never dreamed that so much could be accomplished in so short a time.

P. A. Page, of the Peace Hardware company, Spirit River, has established a branch store at Kamloops, the new town on the Grande Prairie branch.

The government telegraph office, formerly located on the old settlement of Spirit River, has just been moved to the new town. Mr. Caldwell is the operator.

An effort is to be made to secure a flour mill at Spirit River, and the matter already has been taken in hand by the board of trade. The fact that such high-grade wheat can be raised at Spirit River is giving the movement an impetus. The result, with instant disaster, the majority of the members have of the opinion that this is altogether unnecessary.

SPIRIT RIVER!



SPIRIT RIVER! Spirit River! Who'll I way to Spirit River!

The enchanting Spirit River, half of which has never been told:

Where the sun shines on a valley-birth of unexampled splendor,

And the earth brings forth her increase fifty, say, a hundred-fold.

Spirit River! Spirit River! Who'll I way to Spirit River!

The appealing Spirit River, where the door is open wide

For both old and new world mankind that shall hear the call insistent,

And shall flock to Spirit River in an ever-swelling tide.

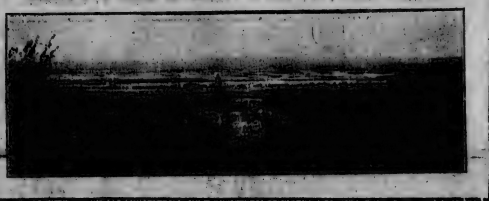
Spirit River! Spirit River! Who'll I way to Spirit River!

The delightful Spirit River, where man's labor turns to gold,

Where the cares of earth are banished in a field of sweet endeavor,

And success, unimpaired and lasting, falls in measure manifold.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF SPIRIT RIVER CITY AND VALLEY



One of Spirit River's Fine Farm Buildings



The above shows George C. Garretts barn at Spirit River. His farm adjoins the town, and the picture was taken from the B. C. and B.C. right-of-way in October of last year. Mr. Garretts is a pioneer settler in the district. He owns a threshing outfit, and last year threshed over 5,000 bushels of his own grain.

The town of Spirit River now has a newspaper, known as the Spirit River Times, published by Ollinger and Miller. The office is situated opposite the district. The first number was produced just recently, and was a very creditable production. The editor, Mr. Ollinger, is also part proprietor of the Grande Prairie Herald, another new paper, which is managed by his brother.

Local settlers state that as a general rule harvesting operations are possible at least two weeks earlier than in the older portions of the province, due largely to the longer days of the north. During the months of June and July the lightning rays of sunset hardly fade away from the western sky ere the first faint tinge of dawn appears in the east. This means that the grain is growing for the greater part of the twenty-four hours, and explains the reason for early maturity.

The soil in the Spirit River settlement is composed of from ten to twelve inches of black loam with blue clay subsoil. There are no sand ridges, and even on the hills the soil is very much the same as in the valleys. The abundant hay and prairie show the splendid quality of the soil. Cattle are fat all the year round owing to the fine quality of the feed. The oats that have been grown at Spirit River have been remarkable for their heavy weight and fine quality. The oats sown last year, in fact, have been largely purchased for seed purposes by outside parties. Yields of one hundred bushels to the acre have been quite common.

The largest farmers in the district are William and Calum MacKay, who own eleven hundred acres, and others are George C. Garretts, W. H. Brookes, W. H. Brookes, George Brooks, Jim Brooks, W. H. Hudson, Chas. Bremner, etc.

Pirot Bros.
General Store
SPIRIT RIVER

Full, fresh stocks are carried at all times, and every want can be supplied

Homesteaders' Requirements a Specialty

TO YOUR INTEREST
Get in touch with the country. All the news attractively summarized for you week by week. Send for a copy of the

SPIRIT RIVER TIMES
A progressive country newspaper, published in the heart of the Peace River District. Subscriptions, \$2.00 a year.

SPENDS OVER
THIRTY YEARS
IN NORTHLAND

Charles Bremner Talks Interestingly of His Experiences in Pioneer Communities

Except to the students of the Hudson's Bay company, and to the missionaries of the Roman Catholic church, Spirit River was unknown at the time. Charles Bremner first took up his abode on the fertile prairie, fifteen miles south of Dunsmuir.

Born on the island of Hoy, of the Orkney group, north of Scotland, Mr. Bremner has spent thirty-three years in the north, twenty-one of which he has resided on his ranch, overlooking the picturesque Spirit River.

"The first twelve years I lived in the country," said Mr. Bremner, "I spent in the employ of the Hudson's Bay company. But that time Dunsmuir was an important post. The most of the trade of the country was transacted there. The flat, along the river, was dotted with buildings, including the Hudson's Bay and Roman Catholic missions. Indian camps were everywhere. During the height of the fur season the place bustled with activity."

"The first year," continued Mr. Bremner, "I was stationed at Fort St. John. Afterward I returned to Dunsmuir, where I remained for eleven years. In fact, until I resigned from the service."

Why he resigned he best explained in Mr. Bremner's own words: "Secure opportunities."

"I wanted to get a start for myself," he explained. "I was always interested in ranching. Life at the post was interesting enough, but I could see there were other and better opportunities."

"One thing that strengthened my decision," he went on, "was the fact that grain and other farm produce had been grown along the river for many years. It was a fact that I believed that the river was a protection against frost. I had heard that it would be impossible to grow crops successfully anywhere except in those places which were sheltered and protected by the high banks of the Peace."

"I am a Scotchman," declared Mr. Bremner humorously, "and I held my opinion against anyone except in the matter of Scotchmen. I wanted to try my crop of grain the following spring at Spirit River, they all laughed at me, but Mr. Bremner and Peter Gunn, now member of the provincial assembly

for the Peninsula constituency, were partners in the undertaking. By combining all their ready capital, they succeeded in purchasing horses and cattle and an outfit for farming the land."

"The machinery was primitive," he declared. "The first year I broke twenty acres of new land. I broadened it reaped the grain with a cradle and scythe. I shared the seed with a half-dozen homesteaders. Simple in operation, but conducive to many backaches and injuries."

"We were very successful with our horses and cattle," said Mr. Bremner in referring to the result of the first year of ranching. "The Spirit River meadows afforded capital raising ground. In places the prairie was waist high. Late in the summer we put up nearly a hundred loads of hay for use in winter feeding."

Hope from Edmonton.
Mr. Bremner despatched a letter to Edmonton to one Philip Tait, asking him to ship three small hogs to Dunsmuir. Mr. Tait secured the hogs, and shipping agents of the Hudson's Bay company took them there, and it was a coat of one hundred dollars apiece.

"It was an expensive venture," acknowledged Mr. Bremner, "but in the end it paid me well. They were the first ever brought into the country. Since that time I have sold hundreds of dollars worth of pork."

Mr. Bremner then narrated briefly some of the adventures which were encountered during the early days.

"The first winter," he said, "was one in which we never saw a frost or snow. Winnipeg was our nearest supply depot, and it was a long and arduous dependence upon what was shipped to us from there, we would all have starved."

Hard and strong, with twinkling eyes and a keen sense of humor, Mr. Bremner, his influence being in the future of Spirit River. "When the Hudson's Bay company was in the main line of the B.C. & P.C. following the construction of the road to the present terminus, he was one of the first to move into the district. It was the first locomotive and passenger train that had ever run in the district. Some day, he said, it was his intention to make a trip to Edmonton, which was only a trading post when he saw it here."

Mr. Bremner is married and has a large family of boys and girls, the eldest of whom is only three months old. He operates a modern, up-to-date farm, three miles east of the town of Spirit River. In all his experience he has never had a crop failure—a wonderful record considering that he has been farming in the same place for over twenty-one years.

"I am well content," he said, "and have no intention of leaving it. I have acquired a small part in the development of the north."

For Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Gent's Furnishings, etc.

GO TO

J. E. McEwen

SPIRIT RIVER'S LEADING GENERAL STORE

We have just completed the erection of one of the largest stores in the north, and, with a full line of goods of exceptional quality, at attractive prices, are in a position to fill every possible requirement of farmers and homesteaders.

Our Prices Are Right

and are as cheap as those of Edmonton, so that homesteaders may safely postpone their buying until their arrival at Spirit River, thus avoiding all the anxieties of shipping.

McEwen's
THE BIG GENERAL STORE

Incoming Homesteaders and Farmers

Need not bring their supplies with them when coming to the
SPIRIT RIVER DISTRICT

We sell as cheap as and sometimes cheaper than Edmonton retail houses, and in addition, by dealing with us customers are saved all the worries of trans-shipment at this point

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES, PAINTS AND OILS, GRAY IRON, MOFFATT'S STOVES AND RANGES
AGENT FOR McCOCKRICK MACHINERY

POPE'S
THE HARDWARE STORE

TWO STORES—BENVILLE AND SPIRIT RIVER

Home Readers

Can outfit at the least possible cost, and at the same time secure the advantage of the choice of the widest possible range of goods, by dealing with

McRae & Co.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

HOMESTEADERS' SUPPLIES, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, AT EDMONTON PRICES

"Quality First" is our motto, so that once a customer, always a customer, at

McRae & Co.

THE BIG CORNER STORE
SPIRIT RIVER

The Spirit Hardware

Wholesale and Retail

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SETTLERS' FIRST WANTS

Branch office of Race, Hunt & Giddy, Edmonton, Wholesale Hardware Specialties

Also Agents for John Deere Plow Co. and Gray Campbell Carriages

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The Spirit Hardware

C. L. Race, Manager

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LUMBER and BUILDING SUPPLIES

We also carry Stock at the
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Rough and Finishing Lumber
British Columbia
FIR, CEDAR and SPRUCE
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Fir Flooring
Red Cedar Shingles, Siding
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BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.

Spirit River Pharmacy

A Full Line of

DRUGS
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Prompt attention given to Mail Orders

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SPIRIT RIVER, :: ALBERTA

ENGLISH & CALKIN

GENERAL TRADERS, SPIRIT RIVER

Farm Produce, Live Stock, Fresh Beef and Pork

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Fresh Groceries and Fruits Always on Hand

HARDWARE, DRY GOODS

Special Discounts on Grob Stock Orders of Goods
in Quantity

ENGLISH & CALKIN

Some Views of Spirit River and District

Main Business Street of Spirit River



The above view shows the main business street of Spirit River, with the far-famed valley stretching for miles into the distance. The telephone company's elevator is conspicuous.

Dustin Brook's Ranch at Spirit River



One of Spirit River's Oat Crops



Scene on the farm of Ted Leake, Spirit River, last year. The oat crop yielded seventy bushels per acre on the land.

ENGLISH & CALKIN ARE PIONEERS IN SPIRIT DISTRICT

Following a summer spent with a party of surveyors west and east of the Smoky River, two young men, Wm. English and H. E. Calkin, conceived the idea of taking up their permanent residence in Spirit River. It was in 1885 when this brilliant notion occurred simultaneously to the two would-be surveyors, who had fought mosquitoes and had become trail-weary and disheartened in their daily and respective tasks of making straight and none too narrow paths in the wake of an ambitious civil engineer. The fact that the paths had to be cut with an axe, and frequently through dense and stubborn forest growth, may have been an influencing factor in their final decision. At any rate, by the spring of 1891, English and Calkin had taken complete possession of a desirable portion of land, and had entered whole-heartedly upon the business of farming.

Eleven Hundred Acres.
That was fifteen years ago. Today the firm of English and Calkin are sole and undisputed owners of eleven hundred acres of land, two hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation. They have seventy-five head of horses and thirty head of cattle. Their crops are irrigated by the latest machinery. They have a traction engine and threshing outfit. They have a store, hotel and pool room, and their farm buildings would be superior to any in the district.

In asking inventory of what has been accomplished by these two men, pioneers in every sense of the word, some idea may be gained of what has been and still is being done in the Spirit River and Peace River country. In all their experience, English and Calkin have had only one crop failure—up hill, in 1910. In 1906 they have taken a great interest in stock raising, and have quite a number of purebred and registered horses and cattle. The firm purchased and brought to Spirit River the first sawmill outfit. In 1907 William English laid out the present trail to Grande Prairie; also the Lacombe trail at an earlier date.

Mr. English has been postmaster in Spirit River since 1902. During the winter, our time was well occupied, noted Mr. English. We usually put three or four teams on the land. The trip to Edmonton was never made in less than twenty days and the return trip from twenty-five days to two months. All the time we were gone we were forced to camp out. There were no stopping places.

GAME LAWS
The regulations in regard to the shooting of game do not apply north of the 54th parallel. In that territory there is neither open nor closed season, but a license for shooting must be obtained by people living there in the same way as in the residence of the other parts of the province. In the other sections of Alberta the following regulations prevail:

Mountain sheep, two males only, and Mountain goat, two only. Open season, September 1 to October 14. Antelope, Buffalo, Elk, Wapiti: Shooting absolutely prohibited. Deer, Moose, Caribou: Open season, November 1 to December 14.

Ducks and Swans (sole or purchase prohibited between March 1 and September 30th). Open season, September, October, November, December. Crossed, Halls, Coots, Snipe, Plover, etc. (sole prohibited between March 1 and September 30). Open season, September, October, November, December. Prairie Chicken, Partridge, etc. (10 per day; 100 per season; sole prohibited): Open season, October and November. Hungarian Partridge (5 per day; 25 per season; sole prohibited): Open season, October and November. Snipe, Fisher or Martin (open season, January, February, March, November and December. After or November). Open season, January, February, March, November and December.

W. R. Holden

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

E. D. & B. C. Townsite Agent

Commissioner of Affidavits
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Spirit River, - Alberta

LUMBER

Building Material - Mill Work

When You Come to the
"LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN"

Potter & Nicol

SPIRIT RIVER, ALBERTA

Can Assist You in Building the
New Home. **Quality Service**

OWENS & JOHNSON

DEALER IN GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, GENT'S
FURNISHINGS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING

If you are outfitting for the homestead we can supply you. A
large stock to choose from always on hand

PRODUCE HANDLED

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SPIRIT RIVER, ALTA.

Hardware Hardware Hardware

We Carry a Full Line of
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
Stoves and Ranges
Paints, Oils, Glass
Graniteware, Tinware

It will pay you to call and get our prices on
BARBED WIRE AND FENCING MATERIAL

H. H. McLeod & Co.
SPIRIT RIVER ALBERTA

I Am Showing

A FULL LINE OF FURNITURE, BEDS, SPRINGS,
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, MIRRORS, SHEETS
PILLOW CASES, QUILTS, BLANKETS, CAR-
PETS, RUGS, LINOLEUM, OIL CLOTH, LACE
CURTAINS, PORTIERES, SHADES, TRUNKS,
SUIT CASES, ALSO HARNESS, SADDLES,
COLLARS AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO
THE HORSE.

HARNESS REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

W. W. BROWNE
SPIRIT RIVER ALTA.

Spirit River as Centre of Peace River District



President Rice, of the Spirit River board of trade, is enthusiastic about the location of the district, which he says is the centre of all the available farming districts in the Peace River country. In proof of his claim, he has drawn a ring on a map in his office, with Spirit River as the centre, and in the circle is included all the fine farming district north of the Peace river, and the whole of the area of Grande Prairie.

ASK FOR OPENING UP OF BLUEBERRY MOUNTAIN DISTRICT

Mr. Rice Says Four Thousand Families Can be Located in That Territory

Formal application has been made to the Spirit River board of trade for the opening up of settlement of all lands lying in townships 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 7 to 11, and each other adjacent lands as are fit for agricultural purposes. This district, which is commonly called Blueberry Mountain, is about fourteen miles due west of Spirit River, and, strangely enough, was included by the Dominion government within the confines of a forest reserve.

The board of trade is reliably informed, however, that it is not timbered area, but that fifty per cent of the land is clear, and the balance only very light scrub. Several sections

can be plowed without any previous labor. The soil is good, and excellent for an acre.

"At least four thousand families," said Mr. Rice, president of the board of trade, "can be settled in that district."

The most comprehensive report of the district comes from S. Meeson, who, accompanied by a Catholic priest, spent several weeks exploring the country. They went over a greater part of three townships.

"In my estimation," says Mr. Meeson, "fifty per cent of the land is open. The remainder is entirely free from scrub, and quarter section after quarter section would require no clearing. The district lying between Spirit River and Peace river is especially good. The soil is very similar to that of Spirit River."

The settlement of this very desirable district is of great importance to the town of Spirit River, and it is hoped that there will be no delay on the part of the Dominion government in throwing the locality open for settlement.

It will likely be found that Mr. Smith's estimate is very nearly correct.

The grain is of first class quality, too. Mr. Caldwell, of the Alberta Pacific Grain company, which is erecting elevators at Grande Prairie, Clairmont and Benneville, states that every bushel he has shipped so far this season has graded No. 1 Northern. This grain was produced on land that has been grown on the prairie, and confirms all the statements of the district.

Some of the new buildings erected at Grande Prairie City, since the Bulletin published last fall a special number dealing with the town and district, are worth mentioning. The new hotel, built by W. W. Hall, of Saskatoon, has been leased to John Sutherland, a pioneer restaurateur, and is a landmark in the town. It has twenty-five rooms, and occupies a commanding corner position near the depot. The Thompson hardware company, formerly of Edmonton, has erected a store carrying a complete line of hardware, and has leased another lot. McDonald and Peterson, who also have a store of hardware, have erected a very handsome general store with a garage in the rear, carrying with it the Ford agency, George Grumley, was in the property. Porteous Bros. have opened their new hardware store. A. J. Shugart has a new pool room in the building under construction.

Building New Flour Mill. Joe Van has started the foundations for an hundred-barrel flour mill, and the machinery already is on its way. A moving picture theatre is being built close to the last hotel. Frank Distrie has extended his hotel, bakery and confectionery, and done the accommodation. Mr. Shugart has a new pool room in the building under construction. Mr. Hall is building a grain warehouse. The Alberta Pacific and Gillespie elevators are soon to be on the way.

And then, owing to the increase in population, another new school, according to one estimate, had 22 children. The old school accommodated 25. Notwithstanding the increased population, however, the school children are awaiting admittance, and a movement is now on foot to erect a larger, modern school building at a cost of \$15,000.

The new fire apparatus, installed in a building, should not be forgotten; nor the well which is being sunk by the town authorities for general use.

Steel and Lumber. All these things show that the prosperity of Grande Prairie is real and abiding. They have rendered what Grande Prairie has hitherto been but a shadowy existence. They have made it a place of real importance.

The completion of the railway to Grande Prairie has had the effect of making it a place of real importance. It has made it a place of real importance.

For the year ending March 31st of this year, 102 homesteads were taken up, against 98 for the previous year, but it should be remembered that the latter figure included a period of several months previous to the war, when the influx was rather heavy.

In April of this year 134 applications were received as compared with 82 in the corresponding month last year.

An bill station is to be erected at Grande Prairie City very shortly by the Imperial Oil company, with W. C. Strait in charge. The station will be one of the best in the district, and the merchants and residents of Grande Prairie.

GRANDE PRAIRIE

The favor'd land where dreams come true—
Grande Prairie!
Where wealth waits those who dare and do—
Grande Prairie!
With silv'ry lakes in shimmering sheen,
And fertile acres in between,
And hills and vales—a wondrous scene—
Grande Prairie!

Gateway of competence and ease—
Grande Prairie!
Where everything is sure to please—
Grande Prairie!
Farmers with honest faces beaming,
Broad-acre lands with grain gleaming,
Vast prairies with their cattle teeming—
Grande Prairie!

Ne'er shall its wondrous glory fade—
Grande Prairie!
In nature's richest garb arrayed—
Grande Prairie!
Land where the fit shall find succor
From city problems—sweet release—
The portal gate of lasting peace—
Grande Prairie!

Main Business Street, Grande Prairie City

40,000 Bushels of Oats in Open Bin at Clairmont

UNPRECEDENTED ACTIVITY AT THE PRAIRIE'S CITY

Hammers and Saws Going From Morning to Night—Much Grain Being Shipped

The sound of the hammer and saw is heard in almost every street of the town from morning to night, in common with other new towns along the branch line of railway. There never was such astonishing development in Grande Prairie City since the first of the week ending about the middle of May, the building permits reached \$15,000, and it was expected that the following six weeks would see a large increase in the amount. The active feature of it is that these permits are not for small, Jerry-built structures, but for substantial buildings erected by hard-headed business men who have a firm faith in the future of the town.

Big Quantities of Freight. And the carloads of freight that come in—some might be justified in wondering where all the merchandise goes to. An almost continuous procession of freight trains, carrying lumber, farm machinery, hardware of all descriptions, all for the Grande Prairie farmers, might be seen leaving Spirit River for the south. And yet, with all this rush of freight, there somehow always seemed to be a shortage. Every available piece of farm machinery was equipped up eagerly long before needed. Building in some cases had to be suspended owing to lack of lumber. The small stores were each doing a business of three or four hundred dollars a day. There was apparently no end to the unprecedented demand.

The reason for this astounding prosperity, of course, was the fact that the advent of the railway had made it possible for the farmers to dispose of their produce, previously they had been the local demand, which was of course only a limited market. In consequence, granary after granary was filled with wheat and oats, ready for the day when the steel would arrive and access could be obtained to the world's markets. Then the railway was completed, and after car of grain was shipped to Edmonton, resulting in the clearing of money and an unparalleled development that had been expected but not fully realized.

Michael R. K. For Butler. One prominent farmer—Mr. Roberts of "Rye Lake"—had six thousand bushels of wheat in his granary last month, and refused six per cent. He is waiting for the dollar mark. A few other farmers are in a similar happy position. The great majority of farmers are marketing their grain, and making good use of the money.

The time idea of the present prosperity is afforded by the fact that two periods of autumn wheat sold after the arrival of steel, and others are on order. It was over this. Various estimates have been made of the production of grain in Grande Prairie last year. Mr. R. H. Smith, general manager of the B.C. Railway, says that in three million bushels; others say that the production of grain in the district is to be estimated at four million bushels. The loads of grain are continually finding their way to town, and in some cases, the grain is still proceeding, owing to the scarcity of machines left, so that

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ALL LOOKING FORWARD TO BIG EXHIBITION

Miss Gladie St. Clair, the champion "cowgirl" of the world, will be seen at the great frontier exhibition, which is scheduled to take place at Grande Prairie City for a whole week, beginning the 1st of July. The gathering will be an event reminiscent of the fast disappearing days of the "wild west," when the stage was an elaborate manner that should command the attention of thousands of visitors from outside points. Special excursions will be arranged on the B.C. & N.W. railway, with superior privileges, so that visitors will have an opportunity of seeing the widespread agricultural prairie that has been made famous in song and story.

Miss St. Clair is tall and has a good figure, with regular features. She has won prizes for nearly all the frontier exhibitions on the continent during the past few years, and will play out some thrilling features at the Grande Prairie exhibition. Other riders of continental fame will take part.

The sum of ten thousand dollars is being expended on building and prizes, and the business men of Grande Prairie are not only taking an active part in the arrangements, but are lavishly contributing to that the exhibition will be a successful success.

Special accommodation is being provided for visitors, who will be enabled to spend the week in comfort and witness a most enjoyable program.

The first day of the sports will include such features as basketball, horse races, Indian races, high and broad jumping, croquet, polo and bucking contests, mile race, polo, etc. The program will be varied each day.

The above is a remarkable photograph of 40,000 bushels of oats in an open bin at Clairmont, awaiting the completion of the Grande Prairie railway, which was scheduled in March. The oats were grown by L. H. Adair, and the yield averaged over one hundred bushels per acre. The photograph gives some idea of the tremendous possibilities of Grande Prairie as a grain-producing centre.

Grande Prairie's Hospital

The above shows the hospital at Grande Prairie City. It was started by the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, formerly Presbyterian missionaries in the prairie, and has been of invaluable service to the settlers.

First Stockyard on Grande Prairie

The above is a picture of the first stockyard built on Grande Prairie. It was erected by W. H. Hall, who purchased the first shipment of live hogs to the prairie, and has been of invaluable service to the settlers.

The above shows the hospital at Grande Prairie City. It was started by the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Jones, formerly Presbyterian missionaries in the prairie, and has been of invaluable service to the settlers.

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THE Frontier Exhibition

To be held at
Grande Prairie City
FROM
July 1 to 5, 1916
INCLUSIVE

Is a Frontier Exhibition the like of which has never before been seen in the west, and which probably never can be or will be repeated.

\$10,000 IN PRIZES!

Here will be seen Events reminiscent of a fast-disappearing day in the history of Western Canada—

Rough Riding, Fancy Riding, Roping,

and—best of all—Special Events for the

Championship of the North-West that will draw together the best riders from all parts of Canada.

SPECIAL RATES

will be in effect on the E., D. and B.C. railway, affording intending visitors a magnificent opportunity not only to see the Stampede, but also a splendid belt of well-settled, agricultural territory that has made the name of Grande Prairie famous.

Make Arrangements Now to Visit

GRANDE PRAIRIE
"Where Rail and Trail Meet"

HENRY HOPKINS, Homesteader



Why He Came
To
ALBERTA
and
How All His
Outfitting Troubles
Disappeared
in
Edmonton

HENRY HOPKINS and Mrs. Hopkins and all the little Hopkines sat around the breakfast table in their farm house at Minot, North Dakota.

Henry was glum. His path in life had not been entirely rose-strewn. His crops had not turned out very well. His bank balance was low, and that will make any man discontented.

"Here comes the mail man," shouted Mary, the baby of the family.

"Another dinner," growled Mr. Hopkins. "It's never anything else."

There was only one letter.

"Jim, the bay horse, broke his leg last week, and I'll have to get the vet to two of the cows. It's one confounded trouble after another, and I bet this is another," said Henry.

But as he read the letter his frown disappeared.

"Look here, Mary," he said to his wife. "What d'ye say if we go to Alberta. Let's make a new start. Here's a letter from somebody named Hotchkiss—yes, here's the

name—C. S. Hotchkiss, publicity commissioner for Alberta—telling all about the big crops they have up in Alberta, and how a man who knows the ropes can start on a little capital and make good. Wheat forty and fifty bushels an acre, and oats a hundred—whew! that seems good to me. What d'ye say?"

That night there was a family conference. The letter was read and re-read. The maps that came with the letter were puzzled over. A letter from a prosperous settler in the Peace River district, enclosed in the envelope, telling of his success, was the cause of the greatest interest.

"What's the answer, Mary?" asked Mr. Hopkins.

"What do you think?" Mrs. Hopkins wanted to know.

"I—believe—we'll—go," said Henry slowly, but with conviction.

And so it was settled. Within a month the farm was sold, and in another week the whole family had landed in Edmonton, ready to go to the famous Peace River district where there is fertile land to be had for the asking.

ARRANGING FOR TRANSPORTATION



THE first thing to do was to arrange for transportation to the north. Henry had a carload of settlers' effects, and arrangements had to be made for sending it to the Peace River district, as well as purchasing tickets for the whole family for the E., D. and B.C. railway trip.

He soon found that the quickest and most satisfactory way of arranging matters was to see John McNeill, of the Twin City Transfer, who is not only agent for the northern railways, but makes a specialty of homesteaders' business, and relieves them of all their worries by his business-like methods and the splendid facilities he has for catering to their requirements.

Henry was surprised when he found that Mr. McNeill would take the entire business off his hands at no additional cost, and that upon paying Mr. McNeill the regular rates for settlers' effects to the north, and handing him the bills of lading, there would be no further cause for worry.

But the most pleasant surprise of all was when he found that the Twin City Transfer would store his goods free of charge until he was ready to go north.

"This beats anything I have ever heard," said Henry. "I wish I had come to this country before. It's mighty nice to be here, because they all make you feel as if you were welcome."

"But where do I buy the railway tickets?" Henry wanted to know. "I'd like to get that off my hands."

"Right here," said Mr. McNeill. "We're agents for the E., D. and B.C. railway, the A. and G.W. railway, and the Central Canada railway, also the G.T.P., C.N.R., and Peace River Tramway and Navigation Co. Six tickets, did you say? Here they are. And then, of course, you'll want berths on the sleeping car. They make the journey more comfortable. And you'll need tickets for the bus that will take you to the train—fifty cents apiece."

It was soon settled. The transfer of freight had been arranged for, and the railway, sleeping, and bus tickets had been paid for, within a few minutes.

"I'll certainly write and tell my friends about the Twin City Transfer," said Henry. "You're certainly a friend in need."

As Henry was leaving the premises he saw automobile after automobile coming and going, all bearing the Twin City Transfer's name—some loaded with freight, some with passengers.

"That must be some business," he remarked. And, upon making inquiries, he was surprised to find that the Twin City Transfer has 20 automobiles in commission, including touring and taxi cabs, motor busses, trucks, four large furniture vans, and 40 horses. Over 55 men are constantly employed. This big business, moreover, has been the outcome of just over five years of persistent, painstaking work on the part of Mr. McNeill.

"The Twin City Transfer," said Henry to his wife that night, "is the best firm I have ever dealt with. Everybody is so polite and obliging. I'll never deal with anybody else while they're in the field."



DEPENDABLE GROCERIES AT ANDERSON'S



"HERE'S a business proposition for you," said Mrs. Hopkins to her husband. "We're taking a car of effects with us to the North and we'll have a little room to spare. Why not fill up some of the surplus room with groceries?"

"We can't do better," said Henry. "If we do not need them immediately, groceries like farm machinery will keep and we may save money on them, too, because they tell me that some of the staple lines are going up in price all the time owing to the war. Certainly we'll get some groceries."

"And we can get them very reasonable at Anderson's grocery on 101st Street, too," said Mrs. Hopkins. "I was standing in a store yesterday and overheard one lady say that Anderson's is the only place to buy groceries in the city."

So to Anderson's they went. At the suggestion of Mrs. Hopkins they purchased a considerable quantity of canned goods, as being more suitable for homestead use. All the old reliable brands were in stock at such reasonable prices that Mrs. Hopkins went fairly wild with delight. Flour and sugar by the sack, too, were included. "Flour is really priced very low," explained Mr. Hopkins, "considering the high price of wheat, and it will pay us to put in a stock," and Mrs. Hopkins agreed.

Mrs. Hopkins was very much surprised when the bill was totalled. "It's the best place to buy groceries that I have ever found. Anderson's have certainly saved us a lot of money."



HORSES AT THE MIDWAY EXCHANGE



"I DON'T like my next job," said Henry. "Buying horses has always been the bane of my life. I was stung once good and plenty. A fellow sold me a horse that was warranted quiet to ride and drive. It certainly was for an hour or two, but soon after that I found myself in the ditch with a broken leg, and I have never seen the horse since, and don't want to. It's a treacherous business—horse-buying."

"That's because you always seem to get hold of somebody who hands you a lemon," remarked his wife. "It's a habit with some people. But we've had such good luck so far that I see no reason why it should not continue, even if we do go in for horse-buying. That reminds me. As we went in the motor along Fraser Ave. yesterday I saw a big sign, 'Midway Horse Exchange.' Why not go down there? We can look at the horses, anyway, even if we don't buy."

"Well," said Henry, "I'll take your advice. You've never led me astray yet."

At the Exchange they found horses of all kinds and conditions, from the high stepping, showy carriage horse to the heavy draft horses for farm work and the lighter cayuses for pack trails.

Henry had no sooner explained his requirements than several suitable horses were paraded before him. Some of them were of stocky build, apparently of great strength and weighing 2,500 pounds if they weighed anything. No load, however heavy, it seemed, would come amiss to them.

"There's my choice," said his wife, and she pointed to a pair of bays with shining coats, both so quiet that they allowed her to fondle them, and both priced so reasonably that Henry started with the greatest surprise.

He found, too, that the guarantee of the Midway Exchange—a guarantee valuable because of long and continuous fair-dealing—went with the horses, and this finally decided him. He parted with his money. They were his.

"I believe my bad luck in horse-buying is broken at last," he confided to his wife, "thanks to the Midway Exchange."



THE PLACE FOR DAIRY PRODUCE



"A GOOD memory is half the battle," said Mrs. Hopkins, meditatively, to her spouse, before going to bed that night, as with pencil and paper she noted down the different purchases of the day, in her usual methodical fashion. "We are taking stock with us, and we will have butter and cream and eggs—oh! such a lot, and yet we haven't made any arrangements to sell them. You promised me the dairy money, too! I'm going to find a place to send the cream and things to, even if it takes me a month."

"Trust you to look after yourself, Mary," said Henry. "But don't worry. I found a good place only today, and I told them I would take you down to see them. It's the Woodland Dairy—a good firm. I'm sure, because the manager told me that they did all kinds of business with the farmers, and farmers generally know a good thing when they see it. People used to say that farmers were easy marks, but you can't bunco them any longer. Let's go down and see him."

So they went to the company's office on 108th avenue, and there, about the noon hour, they saw what seemed to them an endless variety of milk wagons coming in from their rounds, until Mrs. Hopkins vowed that she had never dreamed that a milk company could do so much business in Edmonton.

At the shipping department her eyes were again opened, for consignments of cream, butter, eggs, etc., were continually arriving, the manager explaining that everything was procured from the country and was guaranteed perfectly fresh—and the Woodland guarantee, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, changeth not.

"Everything seems so neat and clean," said Mrs. Hopkins. "There's always a satisfaction in dealing with a firm like that."

"And I'm sure you'll uphold the Woodland reputation," said the manager. "We'll take all the cream you can send us, because our customers for butter are constantly increasing. Give your customers something they can depend on, and they'll always come again. Isn't that the rule?"

"Indeed it is," said Mrs. Hopkins. "The Woodland for mine, every time."



HOUSE FURNISHINGS AT BLOWEY HENRY'S ALWAYS



"OH, DEAR! OH, DEAR!" exclaimed Mrs. Hopkins after breakfast the next morning. "I don't believe we'll ever get through shopping. We've got so many things to get and we ought to go north as soon as possible. We need some house furnishings, for one thing. We sold a lot of our goods, you know, before leaving, and we must replace them somehow. I wonder where we can get them."

"That's where I come in," said Henry. "Yesterday, as we were going along Jasper, I saw a big building with the windows tastefully decorated with furniture—Blowey-Henry's the name is—and I'm sure we ought to call and see what they have got."

"All right," said Mrs. Hopkins. "There's nothing like doing a thing at once."

The store surprised them both. On the ground floor, the second and third floors, and in the basement, there was furniture in such profusion, and so appealing to the taste, that Mrs. Hopkins despaired of ever being able to make a selection.

"I never dreamed of seeing such a store like this in Alberta," she said. And she was still more surprised when she was told that ten per cent. would be deducted from the marked prices for cash.

There was furniture in all the latest styles and periods, some cheaper, some medium-priced, and some more expensive, but all of a distinctive character.

Beds and bedding, carpets, linoleum, a parlor suite, a dining room set, and some kitchen utensils, completed Mrs. Hopkins' purchases.

"Are you satisfied?" asked Henry, as he contemplated the many things that bore their name.

"Satisfied?" re-echoed his wife. "Of course I am satisfied. They're far better than I ever dreamed of getting, and I shall never forget Blowey-Henry's when we need some more furniture."



MASSEY HARRIS FOR IMPLEMENTS

"THERE'S at least one thing I should arrange for before I go away," said Mr. Hopkins. "We brought a little farm machinery with us but we have not nearly enough. I shall want to do a lot of breaking as soon as we get there so I shall need a breaking plow. Then, I ought to have another wagon, disc harrow, seeder, binder and several other things. The Massey-Harris, I am told, have a big agency at Clairmont, Spirit River and Peace River Crossing, and as I always used to get the best of satisfaction with their goods and service when at home on the old farm in Ontario, before I moved to North Dakota, I see no reason why I should not deal with them again."

"It's a very good policy to follow, Mary," he continued, "that it pays to deal with a reliable firm, and I am not going to try any experiments now. You had better come along because you have got a great head for business."

At the Massey-Harris Edmonton branch they interviewed Mr. Baker, the manager, who confirmed all that they had ever heard of the Grande Prairie and Peace River districts, and he told of the increasing volume of business that his company is doing in that territory.

"Isn't it a wonder," remarked Henry, "that the Massey-Harris wherever one goes, always leads the field in such a remarkable way? No matter in what corner of the country you go, the Massey-Harris is there doing business, and distancing all competitors."

It did not take long for Henry to buy what he wanted. He was already familiar with the quality of Massey-Harris goods and decided what he wanted in remarkably short time.

"You see," said Henry to his wife, "there is a big advantage in buying Massey-Harris implements, because if a part breaks and it is necessary to be replaced, it can be secured without any trouble from their nearest agency. That's a decided advantage worth careful consideration." "Yes," agreed his wife, "farming is made easier by the Massey-Harris method."



RAW FURS GO TO REVILLON'S

"WELL," said Henry, as he rubbed his hands with satisfaction, "we are beginning to see daylight at last. There cannot be so very much more for us to do before we go north. But there is one thing that must be done, even if we leave nearly everything else undone. During our homestead life I expect to have some raw furs to dispose of occasionally. It will mean quite an addition to our income during the course of the year, and one friend of mine up north has to my knowledge made a large sum of money by this means alone. He told me that he always dealt with Revillon's, because they treat you right and pay promptly. There's nothing like dealing with a firm like that."

So at an early opportunity, therefore, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were to be found at the almost palatial establishment of the Revillon Wholesale, Limited, favorably known for years as northern traders. The big building was alive with clerks, all dealing with customers, while other customers were waiting for their turn, and the scene was of such a busy description that Mrs. Hopkins could not help remarking that Revillon's must be a very popular firm to be able to do such a big trade.

Henry soon found the fur department, and stated his errand.

He was told that quotations on furs change so frequently that no previous arrangement could be made as to the prices that might be paid, but if he forwarded his consignments to Revillon's, he would always receive the top market price. Should the price be unsatisfactory furs are always returned without expense to the customer, the policy of the firm being to make every customer a satisfied one.



DRUGS AT THE JASPER PHARMACY

"DO YOU know what we've forgotten?" asked Mrs. Hopkins over the dinner table that evening.

"I don't," said Henry. "You always were a wonder to remember things. What is it?"

"Why, drugs, of course," retorted his wife. "Perhaps we shall be some miles away from the nearest town, and likely a long way from a doctor. A supply of drugs is an absolute necessity. We never know what is going to happen. The children will fall sick, or some accident may happen, and the only thing to do is to have something on hand in case of need. A stitch in time saves nine, you know."

"That's a fact," said Henry. "But we can soon fix it up. I hope we do not have a more difficult problem to solve. That reminds me. I went into a drug store last night at 10051 Jasper avenue for some pills—the Jasper Pharmacy they call it—and I had a long talk with Mr. Hunt, the proprietor. He is a qualified American, English and Canadian Druggist. I don't suppose you know the best things to take with us, but Mr. Hunt will easily fix us up, I'm sure. Come along."

And pretty soon the whole Hopkins family were on their way to the store, where Mr. Hunt, upon learning their requirements, soon put them at their ease. He told of the many situations they might have to face, and just the household remedies that are best suited to deal with each particular case. Also an assortment of the most suitable horse and cattle medicines were not forgotten, for Mr. Hunt has had great experience and makes a specialty of that line, and offered to pay postage on a \$5.00 assorted order of drugs any time they ordered them sent by mail.

"Do you know that's a great load off my mind?" said Henry, when the purchases were completed. "It takes a wife to think of everything. If I lived my life over again, I wouldn't marry anybody else if I had the pick of all the girls in the land. And that's a fact."

"I'm not so sure of that," retorted Mrs. Hopkins gaily. "I wouldn't trust a man any further than I could see him."



HENRY BUYS SOME OIL STOCK

"WHY, this is a fine office you have here; looks like one of the best in town," said Mr. Hopkins to Manager McLaughlin of the Northern Fiscal Agency. "I heard about you and I thought I would just look up your place in the Williamson Bldg. as I want to see Mr. Coyne, the President of The Great Northern Oil & Asphalt Co., Ltd. This looks like the busiest spot in town. Mr. Coyne, your battery of typewriters fairly drowns my voice. My name is Mr. Hopkins, and I have seen the oil gushers in my time, but I didn't know enough to get in on some of these United States wells. I remember I could have got the stock cheap enough, but these oil booms are funny things, just at the time everything looks dead and oil is a joke some fool strikes a gusher and sends the nation mad. Twice I have seen this happen, each time thinking this was the last of oil, so I made up my mind if ever I settled in an oil country I would not listen to what the other fellow said, but was going to buy a few shares, and when the gusher was struck I would be in."

"Well, Mr. Hopkins, I am glad to meet a man who has seen something of the nature of oil booms, and you will see by these photographs of crude oil pools and immense outcrops of tar sands that we have some oil field in Alberta. Look at this statement in The London Petroleum Review. Alberta is the biggest oil field in the world and probably greater than all the oil fields in the world combined, of course, as I have shown you from the charts, the Calgary field is found to have too thin a retainer, and therefore commercial possibilities are very remote, but you will notice that as we follow the decanton that the retainer oil sands are exceedingly thick as we go north of Athabasca Landing, down the Athabasca River Valley, and through into the Peace River Country."

"Has any oil been struck by drillers?" queried Mr. Hopkins. "Yes, in large quantities, but it is being held a secret at present, but the Great Northern well, as you know, is being drilled on a formation identical in structure with the famous Lakeview Gusher of California, and we are going to commence drilling in a few days and we hope by October to have this old Province giddy."

"Well, Mr. Coyne, my experience has been with oil that some of the most important wells in the States were struck at abandoned spots, and a live wire like yourself has taken hold and become a millionaire in the course of a few months. We all can't be millionaires but I have a spare \$100 and want some of that stock, and when you get those other three companies listed I want \$25 worth of preferred shares in each of them. There is no doubt that when the oil fields fields come in that everything will take on a brisk appearance, and it will happen again as it has in all the oil states that farm lands will jump to over \$100 per acre, so it's worth a hundred dollars to help make my homestead worth something before I get the patent."

Mr. Hopkins left the office with a very high opinion of Mr. Coyne, and told his wife that this was the liveliest wire he had yet struck since leaving the old United States, and he certainly knew what he is talking about. "That fellow gets his information from the oil companies, and I am a few guesses, old girl. They can say what they like but that Mr. Coyne is on the right track, and is made of the stuff that usually gets there. I hope to show my wife and for Alberta's sake. Why, if there is oil on my homestead it will be worth more to me than a thousand crops, and I am taking his advice. I am going right now to lie on the oil right around my land." Mr. Hopkins was highly elated over the oil news (of which he had never heard, it was all cattle and grain), but here, right here, there are big oil fields and the Dominion Land office was visited where Mr. Hopkins pinned his faith in oil by filing 1444 acres at 25c per acre.



R. F. COYNE
President, Great Northern Oil & Asphalt Co., Ltd.

GATEWAY TOWN OF PEACE RIVER IS GROWING BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS

FIELDS IN PEACE RIVER INCREASED BY 132 PER CENT.

Annual Report of the Peace River Board of Trade Tells of Splendid Progress

From the annual report for 1915 of the "Peace River Board of Trade":
"For the first time in history Canada ranks fourth among the wheat-producing nations of the world, in view of the comparative youth of the Dominion and its scanty population, this seems almost unbelievable, but it is nevertheless true. Such a creditable showing was not made without determined and efficient effort on the part of Canada as a whole. To form an intelligible comparison of what this effort has really meant we shall base our calculations on the Dominion government estimate for wheat, oats and barley. Missing these three cereals together we find that the whole of Canada increased its yield in 1915 over 1914 by 78 per cent. To come nearer home, the province of Alberta increased its yield by 59 per cent, and nearer home yet we find that the Peace River country increased its yield 132 per cent. This pioneering territory is not only doing the good proportional share in furnishing man for war, but is also doing the best in showing a proportional increase in the yield of the sown of war."

Yield Yields in 1915.
"The following figures are based on detailed reports from all the wheat operations in the district: wheat 72,444; oats 238,225; barley 18,949. Total number of bushels of grain threshed, 269,719, representing an increase of 132 per cent in yield over 1914. Total number of acres under cultivation, 7,417, or an increase of 84 per cent. The average yield for the district was: Wheat, 28 bushels per acre; barley, 21 bushels per acre; and oats, 59 bushels per acre. One thousand bushels of wheat, representing the wheat averaged 17 pounds to the bushel, oats 42 pounds to the bushel, and barley 50 pounds to the bushel. 18 per cent of the wheat, and 90 per cent of the oats and barley, grain good."

"During the year 1915 the clear line of demarcation was drawn, closing the chapter of pioneer conditions and opening a new chapter of what may now be fairly considered average settled conditions. Such a change naturally called for many readjustments. The stockkeeper had to step lively so as to keep his stock down to the minimum possible for his business needs and enable him to take advantage of the various reductions in freight rates that occurred throughout the year at irregular and unknown intervals. This continual fear of being caught with a stock of goods on his hands, carrying an overhead freight charge of 15 per 100 lbs., when the rate had been reduced to 81 per 100 lbs., and similar experiences, had the tendency to render the business man somewhat nervous."

Dependable Crops.
"In previous years the one safe and dependable grain was oats. During the past year the great question arose as to which crop will be the more profitable and the more readily convertible into the coin of the realm—wheat or oats? Referring to the figures previously quoted we find that there were 12,600 bushels of wheat threshed as compared with 27,000 bushels of oats, or approximately one bushel of wheat to every four bushels of oats. Unfortunately the facts to hand, while not proving that wheat was the more profitable crop, do indicate strongly that it was the more liquid and readily realizable asset of the farmer in the past year. Local buyers, because of the exceptionally firm wheat market, were able to pay for wheat from 80c to \$1.00 a bushel, while oats covered around 50c per bushel. With an average haul of from 25 to forty miles to the railway, oats as a readily marketable commodity were, of course, losing out. Figures on the record of previous years are so confident, however, that the 25,000 bushels of oats in the district will all be disposed of to good advantage for seed and feed purposes before our next crop is harvested. While the returns from this source may not be as quick, they undoubtedly will show a much larger percentage of profit than wheat. To conduct his business profitably and comfortably the farmer must have a certain proportion of his assets in liquid form and oats, while not a fixed asset, are at the present stage of development in this country hovering midway between the classification liquid and fixed. We estimate that our farmers need not fear the danger of glutting the market with a total crop of 250,000 bushels of oats next year for local consumption, but this we would set as the limit."

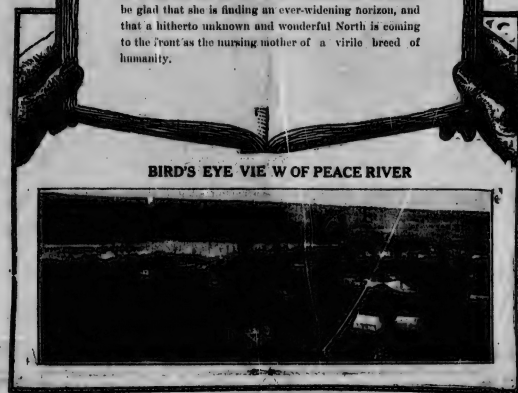
Advance Between This Year.
"Allowing that next year there will be the safe increase of 15 per cent in acreage under cultivation, we may reasonably look for a total of 9,000 acres under cultivation, which, producing even a low average yield, should show a total crop of some 80,000 bushels of wheat and 300,000 bushels of oats, but with a fair average yield per acre the total yield would probably approach half a million bushels."

"I shall now endeavor to sell down all the products of our territory to the common denominator of dollars and cents. For the purposes of digest I shall treat only with our three main active productive resources. Of course we have coal, gold, saw, oil, hay and a few other valuable minerals in our district, but these unfortunately have not yet been ex-

The Wonderful North

(By the Rev. H. G. Macbeth, M.A., author of "The Scottish Settlers in the West")

The town of Peace River is the door to a hitherto unknown empire in the North. And this is a good thing for the human family, as the North has always been the mother for the strong nations of the world. Not in equatorial lands where a dreamy existence can be dragged out and shuffled through, without even the necessity of working for a livelihood—not there have the great peoples of the earth been cradled—but in the North, where there is some need for effort; where the crisp air gives a healthful tang to the atmosphere, and where the awesping breezes put iron into the blood of men. Hence, Canada should be glad that she is finding an ever-widening horizon, and that a hitherto unknown and wonderful North is coming to the front as the nursing mother of a virile breed of humanity.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF PEACE RIVER

plotted. During the past year this territory has added to the nation's wealth the grand total of \$115,000. This is not a guess, but a compilation, and a very cautious and conservative one. The total is made up as follows:

Grain \$120,000
Lumber 120,000
Total \$240,000

"Grain, \$120,000, is arrived at by putting a low valuation per bushel on the grain shown in the thrasher's reports. For \$120,000, may seem to some an already high valuation. I believe, however, that those who have an intimate knowledge of the far business will agree with me in considering \$120,000 a very conservative figure. Lumber, \$120,000, I obtain by taking a total cut for the season of one and a half million feet, valued at an average of \$20.00 per m. This I was assured by authorities in a very conservative estimate. Beef, beef hides and pork would also materially add to the total valuation of the country's productions, but owing to the impossibility of forming little more than a slight estimate I prefer to omit this from our calculations."

A Healthy Showing.
"We have heard much during the past year of the term 'balance of trade' and of our indebtedness to the world for our exports in excess of our imports. Cut off as this community has been in a corner of the Dominion by itself, most of us have fallen into the habit of looking up the Peace River country as affiliated with the rest of the Dominion, of course, but still retaining a personality and entity distinctly its own. In putting the test of exports and imports to our territory, our general stores may be considered as representing our importing agents, and I am prepared to give \$120,000 as a liberal allowance for the total annual turnover of all our stores. Judged on this basis the value of our own products exceeds by \$45,000 the value of our imports, which would appear to be a very healthy showing for an infant which only two years ago was in its swaddling clothes."

PEACE RIVER'S NEW SCHOOL.
Peace River's new \$10,000 school building is now in use, in an aspect of which the town may justly be proud. Situated on a beautiful rise of ground at the north end of Main street, it presents a handsome appearance to visitors who are approaching by train, and the school also commands a magnificent view of the whole town."

Four large class rooms are provided, in each of which almost one acre of wall is devoted to window space. Of each class, there is a spacious cloak room. The building is heated throughout by steam, and the ventilating system is in the most modern class obtainable. The school room is in charge of Mrs. Gilroy, and the Junior room of Mrs. Ridley."

HOMESTEADERS ARE FLOCKING TO PEACE RIVER

Encouraging Settlement Figures, Notwithstanding World-War Conditions

That there is a steady influx of homesteaders to the Peace River land district, comprising that part of the territory north of the Peace River, and also the northern part of the Peace River block, is indicated by the land office returns, as supplied by the agent, Mr. Carson. This district formerly formed part of the Grosventre district, but was converted into a separate agency on October 14th last, when the Peace River office was opened. The figures for each month are as follows:

1915.	1916.
October	20
November	25
December	42
January	67
February	25
March	20
April	20
Total	266

These figures are very encouraging. In view of the conditions caused by the world-wide war, and the heavy enlistment of men who otherwise would have taken advantage of the financial depression to go on the land. The land office is now open at Port St. John, and is greatly appreciated in the district, as it saves a great deal of travelling on the part of prospective homesteaders. Another sub-agency was also opened at Port Vermilion, three hundred miles north of the town of Peace River on the 1st of June. Representations to this effect had been made in the Dominion government for many months."

BOARD OF TRADE OFFICIALS

Atlan McKennie, manager of the Peace River branch of the Bank of Commerce, is president of the Peace River board of trade for the third successive year. He is a very able official, and has done much to bring the advantages of the Peace River district to the notice of the outside world. The other officers are as follows:
Vice-president—C. C. Sinclair.
Executive Council—T. H. Wilson, J. H. George, G. M. McDonald, W. J. H. Macdonald, and A. H. Macdonald.
Secretary—M. R. Olson.

At the Gateway of the Famous Peace River District

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1670.

PEACE RIVER

G. GAMLIN, MANAGER.

Commercial Pioneers and Still Leaders in the Great North Land

Hudson's Bay Traders of the Great West

Universal Providers of Every Kind of Household Supplies and Outfitters for Survey Parties, Prospectors, Tourists, Ranchers, Farmers, etc.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX YEARS since the Hudson's Bay Co. was founded, every succeeding year has added to our experience and prestige, until the magic letters, "H.B. CO." have become a synonym of All Quality, Economical Prices, and Dependability.

The advice of our experienced Assistants, long identified with the North, is at your service free of charge.

LONG Experience and our inviolable reputation guarantees the quality of our goods; the Weekly Increase in our business guarantees the Efficiency of our Service.

Our Enormous Turnover Assures the Freshness of our Stocks.

We are equipped with every necessity for the requirements of the Peace River district.

THE MOTTO, "Small Profits and Quick Returns," is the corner stone of our business.

Courtesy, Fair-Dealing and the guarantee that stands behind everything we sell—these are the things that bring new customers and make lasting friends of old ones.

Intending Settlers in the Peace River District need not bring their supplies with them. Our goods are priced as low as, and sometimes lower than, outside prices, owing to the fact that we are able to buy in carload, lots with the result that settlers can outfit at our Peace River Store and thus save not only the heavy cost of freight, but all the worries and risks of transportation.

Write to Us and State Your Requirements. We Will Gladly Furnish Quotations and All Information.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

PEACE RIVER

Make This Your Mascot
"GET IT AT THE BAY"

C. C. Sinclair, Gen. Mgr.

Forty Million Acres of Finest Agricultural Lands

CROP FAILURES ARE UNKNOWN IN PEACE DISTRICT

Peace River Business Man Writes Graphically of District's Advantages

The following article was written by transferred agent, formerly owner of the Peace River, and is a glowing testimonial to the district's advantages.

"It was in 1912 when Mr. Alexander McKenna, on his memorable trip to the Pacific coast, established the old Northwest Company's fort, near the town of Peace River. The fort was situated at the confluence of the Peace and the Smoky rivers. Since then, little could McKenna have dreamed that the Peace River would become one of the great inland waterways of the world. The district is now a reality, and it is destined to become the great commercial and industrial center of the Peace River country and the lands

to the north. Look at the map and you will see that the Peace River is the lower reaches of the Peace River, 400 miles in the west is Hudson's Hope. Peace River is in the center. The land is further north. In the triangle between these points is located nearly forty million acres of the finest black lands which the sun ever shone on. In this section there are about two and a half million acres of similar lands, which will provide sufficient lumber for the use of the town and country, and some to spare.

Look First Prize.

"The farms of the Peace River country first became known when wheat grown at Shetlerburg, about twelve miles from Peace River, captured the first prize at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1912. At that time there were few Canadians who knew of that country except through the railway reports, and most people thought it was a sort of sub-arctic country, only suited to trappers and hunters. The excellence of the wheat of the Peace is largely due to the quick ripening season caused by the long sunlight. June and July are the rainy seasons, after which the sun shines almost continuously until November. There has never been a crop of the old fort still remain to this day, nor have they ever been built. Little could McKenna have dreamed that the Peace River would become one of the great inland waterways of the world. The district is now a reality, and it is destined to become the great commercial and industrial center of the Peace River country and the lands



One of Peace River's Fine Farms

Residence of D. Probst, Van Ness, with store and post office in background. Mr. Probst, who shipped the first car of wheat out of the Peace River district, had 119 acres under cultivation in 1915. He settled there in 1911.

grown in the Peace River valley, but here they are, just as luscious as those grown on the Isle of Man. Potatoes average from 250 to 400 bushels to the acre, and corn ripens here—something impossible in many other sections of the west. I saw H. Munroe, of Alexandria, Ont., cut a cabbage on the brick farm, Shetlerburg, measuring 15 inches across the head, and weighing 31 lbs. These conditions are everywhere, they are not isolated.

Beautiful Prairies.

"On the east side of the Peace River the land is well covered with grass, similar to the hay belt in New Ontario. On the west side of the Peace and the Smoky rivers is the most beautiful of prairie lands. The soil is as black as boot polish and about the same consistency—rich and greasy. There are small patches of trees here and there, enough for cattle shelter and for the home, otherwise it is all prairie, with a rich growth of prairie grass and poeas about two feet high. Intermingled are the wild flowers of which so much has been written. The variety and gorgeousness of the coloring could be surpassing the average garden in the east.

Grain Everywhere.

"I travelled by motor car for hundreds of miles over the black belt and saw hundreds of fields of oats and wheat from five to six feet high. Oats run from 80 to 110 bushels, wheat as high as 60 bushels to the acre, the average for wheat is about 45 bushels. Barley also does well, the heads are very full and plump, and very brightly colored. One farmer in the Grande Prairie sold his oats in the field with a guarantee they would run 45 bushels. The harvest made several tons, and was satisfied he would have 115 bushels to the acre. I met many farmers, and in every case they expressed themselves as well satisfied, and from the appearance of things they surely should be. A man named Ramsey, with his young Swedish wife, came to their farm one year ago. They took off a fine crop of 15 acres of grain. The spirit of optimism seems to have permeated the whole country; they might

as well as for, have they not located a control such great wealth, and this free home on the grandest left of land in the whole world, with wealth in the soil which is theirs for the making of it? This is the last west. When the famous Peace River country is homesteaded, the last great agricultural development on the North American continent is at an end. There are no other great tracts of land that are open and ready for the plow. It is for our people of Ontario to see that they share in the riches that are fast going to passers for every country under the sun. A 100 acres for \$100 is a very good farm here.

"From Hudson's Hope the great Peace River flows 400 miles to Fort Vermilion, and is navigable for the great vessels all the way. It is fast becoming a great commercial highway. The E. & B.C. railway has now reached the town of Peace River. This has caused a tremendous amount of freight to be brought to the town for distribution. Six boats are already ready operating, and a new large passenger and freight boat has been built for Hudson's Hope, formerly by A. Thomas, the Welsh coal shipper. It is the right stamp of a man to

control such great wealth, and this free home on the grandest left of land in the whole world, with wealth in the soil which is theirs for the making of it? This is the last west. When the famous Peace River country is homesteaded, the last great agricultural development on the North American continent is at an end. There are no other great tracts of land that are open and ready for the plow. It is for our people of Ontario to see that they share in the riches that are fast going to passers for every country under the sun. A 100 acres for \$100 is a very good farm here.

Asphalt Deposits.

"In Fort McMurray district there are enormous deposits of asphalt, almost 100,000 tons in all. It is fast becoming a great commercial highway. The E. & B.C. railway has now reached the town of Peace River. This has caused a tremendous amount of freight to be brought to the town for distribution. Six boats are already ready operating, and a new large passenger and freight boat has been built for Hudson's Hope, formerly by A. Thomas, the Welsh coal shipper. It is the right stamp of a man to

has driven men into the deepest confines of almost every country on earth is gold. Gold is washed out of the hills and scattered in the Peace. Gold is sold to the traders. In this way farmers have a steady income, and the gold placer washer makes his stake in try to make to locate the mother lode, the hope and dream of the gold hunter.

Great Tourist Route.

"The Peace River will be the centre of the greatest tourist route in the world. It is no doubt. The already arrangements are being devised to take the tourists down the Peace River, to go down the river to Vermilion, thence to Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca, the home of the famous Colin Fraser, thence down the Slave River to Fort Resolution on the Great Slave Lake, thence down the Mackenzie to Fort Simpson, up the Laird and over to Hudson's Hope and down the Peace River again to Peace River. Crossing, making a beautiful trip of 1,000 miles through the vast hinterland of the last great West. The trip is being considered one from Fort Simpson to Inverell in the Arctic, and from Fort Simpson to Great Slave Lake. When these trips are arranged there will be no end of surprises for one who takes them, as the wonders of the far north are many.

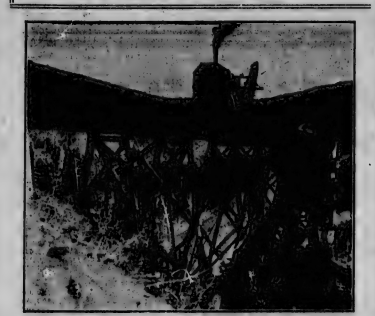
Beautiful Situation.

"And in conclusion, let me tell you of the new city of the Last Great West, known as Peace River, which lies beautifully situated in the valley nearly 1,000 feet above the prairie plateau. The descent down the terraced stage covered hills is easily made, in full view of the confluence of the Big Smoky and the Peace, creating a beautiful scene of beauty, and is without doubt one of the world's choicest locations for a city. The new city commenced to grow about two years ago, when the E.C. & B.C. railway found this was the only point at which it could cross the river. Since then, the city has grown steadily, stores and fine homes are being built, and a second large hotel is now open to care for the travelling public. During the past few weeks many large wholesale houses have established branches here. Some business lines are well represented but there are splendid openings for others not yet established. The E.C. & B.C. railway having reached the city, and with five other lines projected through the country, with its wonderful river transportation, and breakers of all, with pure water everywhere throughout the enormous rich territory of which Peace River is the centre, there is no doubt but that another large commercial city will soon be a reality. Good walks are being built, a Town Hall will be erected, and first class hotels are being built. The district's transportation office from Edmonton to Peace River is a better location for the distribution of supplies than the north country. The importance of Peace River has been recognized by the churches. The Anglican church from Athabasca to Peace River, consequently this place will become a cathedral city. The Presbyterians have purchased land and are arranging to build, and the Roman Catholics and the Methodists have magnificent buildings.

Arrangements are being made by the Imperial Oil company for the installation of two large tanks in Peace River for the supply of coal oil and gasoline. The site chosen by the company is near the river front, and is without doubt one of the world's choicest locations for a city. The new city commenced to grow about two years ago, when the E.C. & B.C. railway found this was the only point at which it could cross the river. Since then, the city has grown steadily, stores and fine homes are being built, and a second large hotel is now open to care for the travelling public. During the past few weeks many large wholesale houses have established branches here. Some business lines are well represented but there are splendid openings for others not yet established. The E.C. & B.C. railway having reached the city, and with five other lines projected through the country, with its wonderful river transportation, and breakers of all, with pure water everywhere throughout the enormous rich territory of which Peace River is the centre, there is no doubt but that another large commercial city will soon be a reality. Good walks are being built, a Town Hall will be erected, and first class hotels are being built. The district's transportation office from Edmonton to Peace River is a better location for the distribution of supplies than the north country. The importance of Peace River has been recognized by the churches. The Anglican church from Athabasca to Peace River, consequently this place will become a cathedral city. The Presbyterians have purchased land and are arranging to build, and the Roman Catholics and the Methodists have magnificent buildings.

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Steel Bridge Over Heart River



The fine steel truss bridge over the Heart river, near the town of Peace River, has just been completed by the Dominion Bridge Co. Winnipeg. It is six hundred feet long, and is 130 feet from base of rail to pedestal. The span over the river is 110 feet long.

Peace River's Fine Oat Yields

Peace River Grain Yields

In territory stretching between Peace River Crossing and Duntagan.

Acres under cultivation.	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Cattle	Horses
1905, no report.	3,000	1,200	1,200	300	200
1910, 2,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	300	400
1911, 2,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	300	400
1912, 2,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	300	400
1913, 2,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	300	400
1914, 2,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	300	400
1915, 2,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	300	400

The average yields for the district in 1915 are: Wheat, 25 bushels per acre; barley, 15 bushels per acre; oats, 15 bushels per acre. One thrasher furnished the information that what averaged 15 lbs to the bushel, one averaged 12 lbs, to the bushel and barley averaged 40 lbs, to the bushel.

The above photo was taken last fall at Tipple Creek, west of Peace River, by E. H. Strickland, field officer for Southern Alberta of the Dominion department of agriculture.

Prospective Settlers in the Peace River District

AND TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES THE RESOURCES OF THE DISTRICT, SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY AFFORDED BY THE

Second Annual Fair Peace River Agricultural Society

WHICH WILL BE HELD AT PEACE RIVER ON

August 9th, 10th and 11th (inclusive) 1916

SPLENDID PRIZES

To The Value of \$2,700.00

are being offered for the best exhibits of the Grain, Cattle, and Dairy Products of the famous Peace River District, and hundreds of entries already have been received, with the result that visitors will be able to gain some idea of the marvellous development in settlement conditions in recent years, and the remarkable quality of the produce that has made the Peace River district famous throughout the world, and that is attracting a continuous stream of immigration at the present time.

Officers of Agricultural Society

PRESIDENT, O. J. LAING

1ST VICE-PRES. J. E. CARSON

2ND VICE-PRES. F. W. RAND

SEC. AND TREASURER, D. J. JOHNSTON

DIRECTORS:

J. B. BELLAHOUSE
T. A. NORRIS
W. H. WILSON
H. A. GEORGE
ALLAN MCKENZIE
C. W. FREDERICKS
GEO. E. McLEOD
BURLBY MANZER

ED. DEWEY
G. GAMLAN
A. BRICK
J. LAWRENCE
W. McILROY
J. M. BRIGLEY
J. LAMONT

SPECIAL RAILWAY EXCURSION RATES

Via the E., D. and B.C. from Edmonton, with stop-over privileges, will be in force, and will thus permit visitors to not only see the Fair, but also to inspect the tributary agricultural territory, at a minimum of expense.

Big Firework Display on Last Night of Fair

ALL INFORMATION FOR PROSPECTIVE VISITORS WILL BE CHEERFULLY FURNISHED BY THE SECRETARY, D. J. JOHNSTON.

ciency, and with the rush to our nor-
a greater Winnipeg, a greater
monton, and a greater Alberta."

SHOWING LOCATION OF NEW TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTH

The following map has been specially prepared by GORMAN, CLANCEY & GRINDLEY, LIMITED, the big Edmonton wholesale house for machinery and builders' supplies. The map is the most up to date of the kind in existence, and, it will be noticed, not only shows the exact progress of the railway development throughout the province, but also the names of all the new towns and settlements in the north country, along the route of the E., D. & B. C., A. & G. W., Central Canada and Grande Prairie railways. The map is a credit to the enterprise of this province.



RAILWAY MAP OF ALBERTA. Copyright, Canada, 1916, by Sam J. Gorman

THE BIG SUPPLY HOUSE

WRITE THE NEAREST OFFICE

CALGARY

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS IN THE WEST FOR

- [illegible]

Lac la Biche, Edmonton's Newest Summer Resort

LAC LA BICHE HOTEL

PROPRIETOR, J. MACKRISS

OLDEST AND BEST KNOWN STOPPING
HOUSE IN THE DISTRICT

NOTED FOR COMFORT AND COURTESY

RATES \$1.50 PER DAY

EVERY STABLE IN CONNECTION. REASON-
ABLE RATES TO ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY

PLACE OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY IS AVAILABLE TO EDMONTON
RESIDENTS AS RESULT OF CONSTRUCTION OF A. AND G. W. RAIL.
WAY—MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS OPENED FOR TOURISTS
BY RAILWAY COMPANY

The town of Lac La Biche is coming into its own as a result of the construction of the Alberta and Great Waterways railway from Edmonton to Fort McMurray. It is located about 120 miles north-east of Edmonton near the eastern end of the lake from which it takes its name, and already is becoming famous as one of Edmonton's most popular summer resorts. The town is built near the site of the old Hudson's Bay fort, founded by Alexander Mackenzie in 1782, and is seven miles from the old Catholic mission, one of the most ancient in Western Canada.

Lake of Great Beauty.
The lake itself is of great natural beauty. It is a beautiful sheet of water twenty-three miles long and, in some places, fourteen miles wide. There are seven wooded islands, one of them covering 440 acres. The shores of the lake slope gradually, and, being sandy, offer a safe and convenient bathing place for children. The lake is a veritable paradise for tourists and campers, the boating, sailing and fishing facilities being unequalled in the province. There are several good stores in the town, including the Hudson's Bay company's establishment, which dates back to the old fort days, and is now

under the efficient management of Mr. Long, himself an old-timer in the district. There are three lively hotels, visitors thus being enabled to indulge in many pleasant drives along the old trails on the lake shore.

The railway company is doing its utmost to popularize the town, and has just completed the erection of the "Lac la Biche Inn," one of the most modern and comfortable hostels in the whole of the province. Built in the Tudor-Columbian style, its soft color-tones blend with the surrounding scenery. There is a tower which gives a magnificent view of the whole of the lake, and contains two bedrooms for ladies. Sun parlors extend along the lake side of the house. Fifteen of the bedrooms have hot and cold water, electric light is installed, and a filtration system insures pure drinking water. Every room is heated when required, with the latest radiators, and most luxurious hotel of the kind in Alberta. The rates are reasonable, and the manager, H. Cole, with the assistance of Mrs. Cole, is determined not to commit success, but to deserve it.

Spacious Railway Service.
A splendid railway service is be-

ing provided between Edmonton and Lac la Biche. The journey is made in a handsome motor car of luxurious type, providing accommodation for sixty. The six-cylinder motor develops 165 h.p., and enables the trip to be made in four and a half hours. The car has a large port-hole window leading each seat, and there is a large semi-circular settee in the rear from which a good view of the country may be obtained.

The members of the crew are very courteous. Conductor Martin, an old-timer on the R.I. & C.P., very readily answers questions about the country through which the car glides so quickly and smoothly. At present there is a tri-weekly service, but the company is making arrangements for a new schedule and also cheap week-end excursions. The track is ballasted and in splendid condition, considering its newness.

Tonic for Edmontonians.
Lac La Biche is destined to be a tonic for the Jaded Edmontonians. Cool lake breezes, restful jolly scenery, enjoyable boating and delightful bathing, with plenty of sand as the material for children's castles—who can resist the temptation in the hot, dusty months that are bound to come?

CECIL HOTEL

LAC LA BICHE

OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION



WE MEET ALL TRAINS

RATES REASONABLE

FRENCH CHEF IN CONNECTION

SAY C-E-C-I-L

Visitors to Lac La Biche

SHOULD CALL ON

ADOLPHUS CADIEUX



LIVERY BARN. DRIVES ARRANGED ON

REASONABLE TERMS

SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE

Just the Place For Jaded Edmontonians



View of a corner of the lake at Lac la Biche showing the magnificent hotel just erected by the railway company.

New Gasoline Car on A. and G. W.



The above is a picture of the new gasoline car which runs on the A. and G. W. railway between Edmonton and Lac la Biche. It has a seating capacity of fifty, and is luxuriously furnished.

SYNOPSIS OF HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any quarter section vacant and available of Dominion land in Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years of age and who is a British subject or declares intention of becoming a British subject, on payment of an entry fee of Ten (\$10) dollars. A widow, having minor children of her own dependent on her for support, is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family. Entry must be made in person either at the land office for the district or the office of a sub-agent authorized to transact business in the district, except in the case of a person who may make entry for a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized by the prescribed form which may be had from your nearest Government agent. A homesteader may perform residence duties by living in habitable

house on homestead for six months in each of three years. A homesteader may perform the required six months' residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him not less than 480 acres in extent in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint entry in the homesteaded or upon a homestead entered for by them in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father or mother. The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crowned in the measure-

A homesteader performing residence duties while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must so notify agent for district, keep him informed as to his post office address, otherwise his homestead is liable to be cancelled. Six months' time is allowed after entry before beginning residence. A homesteader residing on homestead is required to break thirty acres of the homestead, of which twenty must be cropped, before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of cultivation duties must be done during each year. When the duties are performed under regulations permitting residence in vicinity thirty acres must be broken, of which thirty must be cropped. Application for patent may on completion of duties be made by homesteader before an agent or Homestead Inspector, or before a sub-agent for district.

Hudson Bay Co.

LAC LA BICHE

THE VISITOR WILL FIND IN OUR STORE A
COMPLETE GENERAL STOCK OF UP-TO-
DATE MERCHANDISE

NO NEED TO BRING GOODS IN

SAME ADDRESS SINCE 1756

THE DRUG STORE

LAC LA BICHE

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND DAILY
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LAC LA BICHE

General Stock of Groceries
Hardware and Dry Goods
at Moderate Prices

FISHING TACKLE A SPECIALTY

ARRANGE TO SPEND YOUR
SUMMER VACATION AT

LAC LA BICHE INN

A thoroughly modern and artistically designed Hotel, picturesquely situated on the shore of Lac la Biche, Alberta's most beautiful lake



LAC LA BICHE INN

is provided with electric lights, hot and cold water, and private baths. Has comfortable and roomy rotunda, cosy nooks, sun parlor, and look-out tower, presenting splendid facilities for panoramic view of lake. There is an excellent billiard room in basement, and tennis courts in connection with Hotel.

A first-class chef is being imported, ensuring appetizing menus for guests, and the management will aim at comfort and courtesy as its motto.

WILL OPEN IN JUNE

For reservations, rates and other information, apply to
H. COLE, Mgr.,
Lac La Biche Inn, Box 2100, Edmonton

SANDY BEACHES

An expedited gasoline motor car service is being inaugurated, providing daily train services with fast schedule in luxurious and substantial cars. Reduced railway fares to patrons.

Polished hardwood floors for dancing. Tea served in sun parlor balcony.

Why go camping and carry household responsibilities in preparing meals, etc., with you, when we will take all your worry and provide greater facilities for rest and enjoyment.